## Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 64, line 33, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Pharmacologically,  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptors are defined as highly sensitive to the antagonists yohimbine (Ki= 0.5-25  $\mu \underline{n}$ M), atipamezole (Ki=0.5-2.5  $\mu \underline{n}$ M), and idazoxan (Ki=21-35 M) and with low sensitivity to the  $\alpha_1$  receptor antagonist prazosin. Agonists selective for the  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptor class relative to the  $\alpha_1$ -adrenergic receptor class are UK14304, BHT920 and BHT933. Oxymetazoline binds with high affinity and selectivity to the  $\alpha_2$ -receptor subtype (K<sub>D</sub>=3 $\mu \underline{n}$ M), but in addition binds with high affinity to  $\alpha_1$ -adrenergic receptors and 5HT1 receptors. An additional complicating factor is that  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptor ligands which are imidazolines (clonidine, idazoxan) and others (oxymetazoline and UK14304) also bind with high affinity (namomolar) to non-adrenoceptor imidazoline binding sites. Furthermore, species variation in the pharmacology of the  $\alpha_2$ -adrenoceptor exists. To date, subtype-selective  $\alpha_2$ -adrenergic receptor ligands show only minimal selectivity or are nonselective with respect to other specific receptors, such that the therapeutic properties of subtype selective drugs are still under development.--

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